

**REMARKS**

This Amendment responds to the Office Action mailed on January 27, 2006.

The Examiner rejected claims 1-5, 10, and 13-15 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Birdwell et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,757,736 (hereinafter Birdwell). Applicant's prior amendment dated November 14, 2005 patentably distinguished each rejected claim over the cited prior art. The Examiner's response to applicant's amendments and arguments failed to address the point of novelty argued by applicant in that amendment, i.e. that Birdwell failed to disclose the steps of initiating transmission by broadcast to a group of recipients, defined as being *all* capable of receiving transmission by point-to-point transmission (meaning they all must have been turned on and connected to the broadcaster), then completing transmission *to that very same defined group* by point-to-point transmission. Birdwell does not disclose such a method.

Birdwell instead discloses a server-based data distribution service by which the server receives a request for an update from one or more clients and then determines the number of clients to which the update is to be sent. Based on that number, and on certain transmission characteristics, the server of Birdwell determines whether data updates should be broadcast or delivered by point-to-point communication. Once a preferred method of transmission, either broadcast or point-to-point is selected, that particular method is carried out as to that particular group of clients. Birdwell, however, also discloses *one* circumstance by which the initial group of clients, who received the update by *either* broadcast or point-to-point communication, was not comprehensive, i.e. the group of clients to which the server sent the updates was too small. That one circumstance is that one or more clients may have been powered "off" at the time of the initial transmission, in which case neither point-to-point transmission nor a broadcast will result in the successful delivery of the update. In that instance, the server of Birdwell waits until one of the clients initially powered off turns on and makes a request for the update. At that point in time, the server recalculates whether to complete transmission by either broadcast or point-to-point based on a *new* group of clients to receive the update.

Independent claim 1 includes the limitations of "broadcasting unreceived data to said plurality of recipients at a time when each said plurality of recipients is capable of receiving said data by point-to-point communication" and "completing said transferring of said unreceived data

by point-to-point communication with at least one of said plurality of recipients.” Assuming first that the system of Birdwell begins broadcasting at a time when all clients, i.e. the plurality of recipients, are powered on and thus are “capable of receiving said data by point-to-point communication.” In this situation, Birdwell does not disclose completing the transfer of an update by point-to-point transmission *at all*; Birdwell’s method assumes that the broadcast will be effective in transmitting the update to all clients, each one of which will confirm receipt, and thus none of the clients will have need to subsequently request the update, which is a precondition for another transmission attempt. Conversely, if some of the clients of Birdwell are powered off, then Birdwell fails to disclose the limitation of “completing said transferring of said unreceived data by point-to-point communication with at least one of *said plurality of recipients*” because independent claim 1 limits the claimed “said plurality of recipients” to those capable of receiving the update by point-to-point transmission, *at the time of the broadcast*. Birdwell would complete transfer of the update to clients *not within* “said plurality of recipients.” Therefore, irrespective of whether all the clients of Birdwell are powered on at the time of the broadcast, Birdwell fails to disclose the limitation of “completing said transferring of said unreceived data by point-to-point communication with at least one of said plurality of recipients.”

In addition to the foregoing reasons for distinguishing claim 1 over Birdwell, the applicant has further amended independent claim 1 to include the limitation of “thereafter, completing said transferring of said unreceived data by point-to-point communication with at least one of said plurality of recipients without waiting for a request for said data from any of said at least one of said plurality of recipients.” As stated earlier, Birdwell only makes a second transmission attempt if a client, which initially fails to receive the broadcast because it is turned off, subsequently registers a request for the update with the server. *See* Birdwell at col. 6 lines 41-43 and col. 7 lines 1-11.

For each of the foregoing reasons, independent claim 1, as well as its dependent claims 2-5 patentably distinguish over Birdwell. The applicant therefore respectfully requests that the Examiner withdraw the rejection of these claims.

Independent claim 10 includes the limitation of “polling at least one said recipient to identify unreceived data.” This limitation is not disclosed by Birdwell, which takes no active steps to determine which clients have or have not received an update. Instead, Birdwell simply

waits for the clients to power on and either confirm receipt, at which point the client is removed from a list, or request the update. Birdwell's process cannot be considered "polling" as defined in applicant's specification at p. 7 lines 11-14 and the plain terminology of the claim limitation, which describes something *done to* a recipient, rather than *done by* a recipient. Therefore, independent claim 10, as well as its dependent claims 13-15 patentably distinguish over the cited prior art and should be allowable.

The Examiner rejected claims 6-8, 11, 12, 16-20, and 22-24 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious in view of the combination of Birdwell and Iwamura et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,396,814. Independent claim 6 includes the limitations of "designating a representative recipient" "broadcasting unreceived data units to said recipients" "repeating [the broadcast] until said representative acknowledges successful receipt of said plurality of data units" "polling at least one said recipient to identify data units not successfully received by polled ones of said plurality of recipients" and "transferring said unreceived data units by point-to-point communication." The cited combination fails to disclose or suggest the last three of the quoted limitations. Though Birdwell discloses initially broadcasting an update to a plurality of recipients, and Iwamura suggests designating a representative recipient, neither reference discloses that receipt of the update by the representative recipient be a basis for ceasing the broadcast and completing the transfer of the update by point-to-point communication to any clients that were polled and found not to receive the update. Instead, Iwamura simply designates a representative client to be a conduit by which an update transferred to the representative client by a server is retransmitted by the representative client to the other clients in its group.

Moreover, the Examiner's suggested combination shows absolutely no advantage or functionality for the representative client because the Examiner assumes that the limitation of "polling" the clients is satisfied by Birdwell's disclosure of clients contacting the server through a point-to-point channel and either requesting an update or confirming receipt of the update. Assuming, for example, that in the cited combination, Birdwell's server initially broadcasts an update to a plurality of recipients. Birdwell's server then waits until one of the clients requests the data again, at which point Birdwell calculates whether to communicate the data by point-to-point transmission or broadcast *based on a cost analysis*, which has nothing to do with whether

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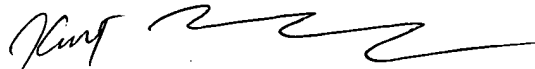
the representative client is one of the ones requesting the update that was earlier broadcast. Hence, the combination would not use the representative client's confirmation of receipt to determine whether to subsequently broadcast or communicate by a point-to-point channel. Nor would the representative client be used to retransmit the data by point-to-point communication to other clients because, if a client communicates a request for an update to the server, then a point-to-point channel between the server and the client already exists and there is no need for an intermediary "representative client."

Therefore, for the foregoing reasons, independent claim 6, as well as its dependent claims 7 and 8, is patentably distinguished over the cited combination and should be allowable.

Each of claims 11, 12, 16-20, and 20-24 includes the limitation of a "representative client" and is therefore distinguishable over the cited combination of Birdwell and Iwamura for the same reasons as is independent claim 6.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, the Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and allowance of claims 1-20 and 22-24.

Respectfully submitted,



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